



A Safe Idea

Look for our advertisement every day. Let us supply your clothing wants. We'll simply keep your money in the safe—and return it to you if any goods you buy here go wrong.

American Hosiery Company, men's undershirts and drawers, \$2 per garment. Silk lined overcoats at \$35, were \$45.

AT THE

WHEN

Some \$5 Nettleton shoes, \$3.50.

USEFUL ARTICLES FOR INVALIDS.

Reclining, Rolling and Self-propelling Chairs and Tricycles, Carrying Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Baby Walkers and Crutches.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO., 221 and 223 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH MEXICO LOSES GROUND

Imports from This Country Suffer by Comparison with Those from European Countries.

DUE TO THE EXPORTER

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—American trade with Mexico suffers by comparison with European commerce with that country. During the past year there has been a decided decrease in the bulk of imports received at the Mexican ports from this country. The falling off may be attributed to several causes: A large amount of steel rails were imported from Europe for railroad construction because American firms were not able to fill the orders. A large amount of German coke was imported, which trade the United States could have secured. A large amount of minor supplies and miscellaneous articles were imported from Europe principally through lack of attention to details on the part of American exporters. Still, it is very clear that American exporters are losing Mexican trade through carelessness and bad business. It does not pay the American business man to attempt to thrust his business methods upon foreign people. He may think his business methods better than those of other people, and he may be right, but he must not insist upon it, when trying to sell goods. The trade between Germany and Mexico is largely due to the fact that the German manufacturers are willing to make concessions to the Mexicans, instead of endeavoring to persuade them to buy things that they do not want. Furthermore, the Germans are willing to do business with the Mexicans according to the methods of the latter. They allow the long credit allowed by the German houses as an inducement to the Mexican business men, for being the victims of rapid changes in the market, they look upon a long term of credit as an opportunity to settle up when the rate of exchange is low.

The trouble with the American exporter is that it disdains to watch what he calls the "little things" that may influence trade, such as rates of exchange, temporary need of a certain commodity, temporary fluctuations of the money market, etc. Carelessness and bad judgment are rampant in American methods in Mexico. Goods are sent in labeled in English, samples arrive on which the expression has not been prepaid.

Counsel General H. Clay Evans reports that the number of undelivered letters retained in the London postoffice during the year 1902 was about 2,500,000. He says: "I am much impressed with the amount of unnecessary labor which might be saved if the public would exercise more care in addressing correspondence. Most of the letters which could not be delivered in the London postoffice were incorrectly or insufficiently addressed. This carelessness is not confined to correspondence of unimportant character. During the year 1902, 24,222 letters were sent in containing property were sent to the returned letter offices as undeliverable. They were found to contain, in whole or in part, stamps, \$120,000 in checks, postal orders and money orders. No fewer than 367,519 postal packets were found to contain property. The loss owing chiefly to the insecure manner of fastening mail, a large amount of money was found lost in the posts."

In the first six months of last year the import trade of the Bahamas amounted to \$750,000, of which \$800,000 worth came from the United States. The exports from those islands reached \$325,000, and all but \$25,000 was taken by the United States. The sponge industry is the most important carried on between the countries, aggregating about \$200,000 per annum. The fruit trade is second in importance, and hemp follows.

PRESS SEATS WANTED.

Secretary Heath Says Committee Will Consider Them Soon.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 31.—Secretary Perry S. Heath, of the Republican national committee, has received a great many applications from the newspaper publishers and editors of the country for reservations on the press platform of the Republican national convention, which will be held in Chicago on June 21, and states in answer that all such applications will be laid before the committee at the earliest possible moment and will receive prompt attention. The committee in charge of the press and other facilities will meet in Chicago within a few days, and all newspaper applications will receive replies soon thereafter.

Washington Is Uninformed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Regarding the case of Mrs. Maybrick, interest in which has been revived by reports that she has been released from prison in England, State Department officials say there has been no recent communication between them and the English government on the subject. The last information the department had regarding the case, from this is now several months old, was that Mrs. Maybrick probably would be released late in the coming summer.

Indians Start Home.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—James P. Goodrich, of Winchester, Republican State chairman, Harry Starr, of Richmond, and Floyd Woods, of Indianapolis, left Washington today. Mr. Goodrich went to Richmond and Messrs. Starr and Woods started for home.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

GERMANY OPENS WIDE THE DOORS TO WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT WORK

Many Places Now Filled by Them in Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Departments.

REGULATIONS ARE STRICT

Requirements of Age, Character, Education and Health Are Rigid—Pay Is Small.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Basing its action largely on the favorable experience of the United States in employing women, the German Postal Department has greatly increased its force of feminine employees. While women were employed in the postal and telegraphic service of France and England as early as 1830 and 1839, Germany did not make a trial of feminine service until 1874. The main circumstance that led to the employment of women at that time was a scarcity of available men. When, later, the administration of the postal and telegraphic services was combined under one head there was a general discharge of the women who had obtained positions in the service. All women engaged in the telegraphic service were removed and only a comparatively small number of those employed in the postal service were reluctantly retained as a further experiment. Three years later, in 1876, these also were separated from the service of the empire.

In all German postoffices of the third class assistants may be women, appointed by the postmaster under strict governmental regulations respecting age, character and education. Such assistants must be of sound health, certified to by a government medical examiner. They must be entirely free from all deformities, of staid character, from eighteen to thirty years of age, and must possess a good common school education. The highest salary which they may receive is 500 marks, about \$125. In postoffices of the first class and in railroad postoffices women may be engaged for service as typewriters or similar duties only. All women assistants are treated as government officials, which means that on their withdrawal from the service after faithful completion of their term of service, a number of years, they have a claim to a pension, under the law of the empire, if their children are adjudged such as to require it.

Instead of being restricted to a certain class of position, as they are in the postal service under the new rule, women in Germany may take any place whatever in the telegraphic service for which they are mentally qualified. As for the telephone service, at the present time there are 4,000 women employed as telephone operators in Germany. In Berlin alone 1,000 women are engaged. These positions are so popular and the number of applications is so large that the number of accepted and qualified women supply occupants for any possible vacancies which may result in the course of the next few years. About half of the women admitted to the service. They must possess a good character and come from responsible families. They must be between the ages of eighteen and thirty years and be either unmarried girls or widows without dependent children. Every applicant must possess an education equivalent to graduation from an elementary school. In making the application for a position it is necessary to produce a birth certificate, a photograph, a certificate of conduct, in which are registered all praise or disapproval expressed by teachers, and a brief biography. The latter must have been written and constructed by the father or guardian and is also necessary. Some time after the application is received, the applicant cannot enter upon the same if she has, in any way, in the meantime, spoiled her record or failed to preserve a stainless character. She must also, at the time of her employment, be living with her parents or in some other respectable place, free from all question.

The daily hours of employment vary from six to eight hours; sometimes Sunday is required. The employee must, immediately after being employed, begin her contribution to the sick fund, and in case she succumbs to sickness or injury she continues to draw wages from the sick fund, and receives free medical treatment. Her pay is, to begin with, 50 cents a day. After two years of satisfactory service the salary is raised to 55 cents a day, and after many years of the best service she may attain a salary of 75 cents a day, or its equivalent in German marks. The highest salary that a woman can draw in the German telegraphic service is \$35 a month. It is sufficient to insure a comfortable livelihood to the recipient. The German woman can live with more comfort, and considerably at less expense than can the American women, who draw even larger salaries.

The English women employed by the government are much better paid, though the first twelve years of their service is worked out at starvation remuneration, according to American ideas. After twelve years of faithful service they may arrive at a salary of \$65. Her playing was marked by sentimentality and a certain amount of exaggeration for the presence of a large and fashionable audience, which included many persons of note in the diplomatic, political and social world of the national capital, and for the first appearance in this country of a new star, Miss Maria Von Unschuld, court pianist to the Queen of Roumania, who has come to this country under the immediate patronage of the Austrian ambassador and his wife, Baron and Baroness Hengstenberg.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY HEARD NEW STAR PLAY

Miss Maria Von Unschuld Captured the Fashionable Audience with Her Playing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The concert of the Washington Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Reginald De Koven at Chase's Theater this evening, was notable for the presence of a large and fashionable audience, which included many persons of note in the diplomatic, political and social world of the national capital, and for the first appearance in this country of a new star, Miss Maria Von Unschuld, court pianist to the Queen of Roumania, who has come to this country under the immediate patronage of the Austrian ambassador and his wife, Baron and Baroness Hengstenberg.

She played as an opening number Liszt's E flat major concerto with the Symphony Orchestra, and at once captured her audience. Her playing was marked by sentimentality and a certain amount of exaggeration for the presence of a large and fashionable audience, which included many persons of note in the diplomatic, political and social world of the national capital, and for the first appearance in this country of a new star, Miss Maria Von Unschuld, court pianist to the Queen of Roumania, who has come to this country under the immediate patronage of the Austrian ambassador and his wife, Baron and Baroness Hengstenberg.

SENATE WILL CONTINUE THE ISTHMIAN DEBATE

Senator Fairbanks and Two Democrats to Speak for the Treaty To-Day or To-Morrow.

MINOR HOUSE MATTERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate this week will continue to discuss the Panama question. Speeches will be made Monday or Tuesday by Senator Fairbanks, Republican, and Senators Clarke (Ark.) and Clay, both Democrats, all in support of the treaty. There also will be other speeches, but a temporary cessation may be expected later in the week, as there is a disposition on the part of the Senate to devote the week to further discussion of the question until responses to the resolutions of inquiry shall be received from the executive. The Democrats, however, have given assurance to the Republican leaders that they will not seek delay merely for the purpose of postponing a vote on the treaty, which they will permit as soon as legitimate debate shall be exhausted.

The present plan is to continue the discussion in open session, but if it becomes apparent that more can be accomplished by closing the doors, executive sessions will be ordered. It is now certain the solid vote of the Republican side of the chamber in favor of the treaty will be augmented by many Democratic votes. The suggestion was made in the Senate on Saturday that the entire Democratic vote should be pledged in case assurance is given of concessions to the treaty. This idea was not acted on.

The urgent deficiency appropriation bill will be reported to the Senate today and will receive attention if the Panama question shall be sidetracked to meet the requests of the Democrats for delay to discuss the new information they hope to receive on the revolt. The canal question will be kept to the front as much as possible, even to the exclusion of appropriation bills.

MINOR MATTERS AND APPROPRIATION BILL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The House this week will pass the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which was reported from the committee on foreign affairs last week. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee, will call it up at the first favorable opportunity. District of Columbia business is the special order for to-morrow, private claims bills for Tuesday and pension legislation for Friday. Consideration of the diplomatic bill will afford opportunity for a further wide range of discussion on such topics as members most desire to discuss. The bill providing for the ratification of a treaty with the Sioux tribe of Indians on the Rosebud reservation, which was the point of third reading Saturday, is pending, and its consideration as a special continuing order, long as it does not interfere with appropriation bills or private calendar business.

A number of bills of minor importance have found their way to the House calendar, some of which are of considerable importance. Some of these bills are of a character which may result in the course of the next few years. They must possess a good character and come from responsible families. They must be between the ages of eighteen and thirty years and be either unmarried girls or widows without dependent children. Every applicant must possess an education equivalent to graduation from an elementary school. In making the application for a position it is necessary to produce a birth certificate, a photograph, a certificate of conduct, in which are registered all praise or disapproval expressed by teachers, and a brief biography. The latter must have been written and constructed by the father or guardian and is also necessary. Some time after the application is received, the applicant cannot enter upon the same if she has, in any way, in the meantime, spoiled her record or failed to preserve a stainless character. She must also, at the time of her employment, be living with her parents or in some other respectable place, free from all question.

HAND OF A PRINCESS.

It Is Said to Be the Object of the Duke of Aosta's Journey.

ROME, Jan. 31.—The journey of the Duke of Aosta to Brussels is the cause of much speculation. According to some reports he is going there to ask the hand of the Princess Clementine for his brother, the Count of Turin. From more reliable sources come statements that the duke's purpose is to ask the hand of the princess for Prince Louis Napoleon, his cousin. It seems that negotiations were opened by Prince Clementine's marriage with Prince Victor Napoleon, but that he declined to enter into the union. Princess Clementine, who is deeply religious, has expressed a desire to remain unmarried, and has refused many offers, including one considered some years ago by the present King of Italy.

GREETING TO WRIGHT.

Secretary Root's Parting Word to New Philippine Governor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Just before his retirement from office, Secretary Root addressed the following cablegram to Governor Luke Wright, at Manila: "Heartiest congratulations and good wishes upon your assuming the duties of Governor. There can be no better wish for the same fidelity, ability and success which have always characterized your public service in the Philippine islands."

The Song of the Freight Car.

I'm a bumped and battered freight car on a railroad in the East. I am resting—resting gladly, for my life is cruel and hard. I seldom find an hour when I'm idle or at ease. For I'm usually loaded and am out upon the road. I've been shunted in Seattle, I've been switched in Boston town. I've been stranded in St. Louis, where I saw the train crew down. I've been snowed in up by Denver, I was wrecked at Chicago. When the strike was in Chicago I was stoned by a mob of roughs. I've loaded lumber in Wisconsin, I have helped move Kansas wheat. I have camped within the stockyards till they were up with me. I have brought green watermelons from the south. While the darkness came I ran to water at the mouth. I have tumbled over the Coast Line on the California shore. I have hauled the Lompoc mustard crop and Santa Ana ore. I have been from Manitoba down to Matagorda Bay. While on every trip I've traveled by the long and slow way. I have hauled the toll-scarred hobo by the dozens and by ones. I have carried the loneliest poor men in my longer westward runs. I have carried fleeing criminals deep buried in the straw. That from off the rustling ranches to the greedy flesh of the city. I have carried knives from justice, I have carried love to death. I have hauled the hobo to perish, hauled the invalid to health. I have stood between the tourist and the scenery he thought should be seen from sleeper window, when a "guide book" he had bought. I have often lost an axle when the train was wrecked, and stood. For a week until the workmen found the time to make it good. I've been seen, seen all things, been in sunshine, rain and snow. I've been idle for a fortnight, then for months spent in the city. I'm a bumped and battered freight car on a railroad in the East. There are chalk marks on my body—these may be called cards. But I see the pony engine coming for me on the only calling card. No idea where I'm going or what for, but—bump—good-bye!

—W. D. Nesbit, in Chicago Tribune.

DEMOCRATS SCHEMING FOR SERVICE PENSIONS

May Head Ticket with Eastern Man and Give Second Place to General J. C. Black.

W. R. HEARST'S BOOMLET

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Democrats who are busily engaged in planning for the future have hopes of carrying New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and at least one important Western State. They have set their eyes on Illinois. If their plans work out preliminary to the St. Louis convention the programme is to be about like this: Name of a candidate for presidency on whom the New York Democrats will unite, and place Gen. John C. Black, of Illinois, on the ticket for Vice President. Their planning, however, is availing them little, for they are more than ever in doubt about their policy and ticket. They realize they must oppose Roosevelt, who will have a united party as his support. The rising tide of Hearst's boom was based in large part on the hope that the supposed opposition to Roosevelt in the Republican ranks would "make good," and that some man less popular with the labor element, which is still mindful of the result in the great coal strike, would be presented. It is the claim of the Hearst boomers that their man is the idol of the labor element in all the large cities. But the reply of the conservative Democrats is that this will not be a year for labor boomers in the cities to "work a racket" for the Democratic ticket, but rather a year for conservatism as against what is termed the Democrats' "progressivism." This idea is being pressed by the conservative Democrats as reason for the nomination of Parker.

But the chief point made against Hearst is that he is without a name, a policy, a standing, any qualifications, or any ability throughout the country. It is pointed out that he has been a member of the House since 1892, but that he is not known to the "doomsters" even. If he has an idea worth mentioning, public selection is the only way in which his party's colleagues in the House would be advised of it. Comparisons are made by the opponents of Hearst to previous instances of merit being rewarded. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee, will call it up at the first favorable opportunity. District of Columbia business is the special order for to-morrow, private claims bills for Tuesday and pension legislation for Friday. Consideration of the diplomatic bill will afford opportunity for a further wide range of discussion on such topics as members most desire to discuss. The bill providing for the ratification of a treaty with the Sioux tribe of Indians on the Rosebud reservation, which was the point of third reading Saturday, is pending, and its consideration as a special continuing order, long as it does not interfere with appropriation bills or private calendar business.

TROUBLE CAUSED BY AGLIPAY MOVEMENT

Rival Churches in the Philippines Productive of Reprisals in the Municipalities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Captain D. C. Shanks, Governor of the Province of Cavite in the Philippine islands, in his annual report to the War Department, dated Oct. 15, 1902, says:

"The new Aglipay movement has made considerable headway in the province and the development of this new church party has brought with it a serious and dangerous feeling between the adherents of the new church and those of the Roman Catholic faith. A writer on public affairs, a member of the municipal council, and a member of the municipal council, acted by religious prejudice, has sought to impose restrictions on the church of opposite faith."

"The municipal president of Bacor was suspended for having arrested a number of natives who were attending a meeting of natives of some natives of the Presbyterian faith."

Defective Digestion

Is Responsible for Many Dangerous Diseases—A Vigorous Stomach is the Great Natural Safeguard.



Few people seem to be aware of the dangers of food, defective and disordered digestion. Health reports do not give it as a cause of death because some other cause sets in to work destructive changes, only made possible by the imperfect digestion, and death is credited to them. Typhoid fever is credited with many deaths, yet were digestion always perfect there would be no typhoid fever. Doctors call typhoid "enteric," meaning "of the bowels." It is due to a germ that in food or drink is swallowed. It reaches the bowels only by way of the stomach. It cannot live in the secretions of a vigorous stomach. Normal gastric juice would destroy and digest it. If the stomach is weak and inactive digestive germs may succeed in passing on into the bowels in the secretions which they thrive and we suffer from the diseases that they engender. Thus a good digestion is a great safeguard against disease by destroying dangerous germs that in food and water enter the body through the stomach.

Consumption is credited with nearly one-sixth of the deaths of adult persons. No account is made in the mortality statistics of the fact that the "chronic starvation" due to dyspepsia had so weakened the half-fed victims that they were unable to resist the ravages of consumption. Fevers due to toxines or pneumonias developed in the body from putrid changes in rotting, half-digested food are credited with many deaths. No thought seems to be given to the fact that dyspepsia was the real cause. People do not seem to realize that imperfectly digested food putrefies, decomposes, ferments and develops peculiar poisons that are absorbed into the blood causing dangerous fevers, poisoning tissues and overtaxing those organs that have to eliminate it. Many other facts can be cited along this line, but enough has been said to convince thoughtful people that the discomfort or actual distress occasioned by dyspepsia is of little consequence compared to the actual dangers to which it exposes one. Every organ and tissue of the body depends on the stomach for nourishment and renewal that will prepare it to perform satisfactorily its function and resist disease.

MR. HOLLIDAY'S WORK FOR SERVICE PENSIONS

He Will Make an Aggressive Fight for the Pending Bill and Is Doing Other Effective Service.

DIPLOMATS IN UNIFORM

Gorgeous Full Dress to Be Worn at All State Functions—Serenity of Representative Robinson.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Representative Holliday, of the Fifth Indiana district, is devoting a great deal of his time to a study of the service pension problem. He believes that all veterans of the war should be pensioned by the government, and asserts that payments should be just as large as the treasury can stand. Mr. Holliday is a member of the committee having jurisdiction over this subject, and will take a prominent part in the debate on the floor when the service pension bill is brought up for consideration. A veteran of the civil war himself, he sympathizes with the old soldiers. Mr. Holliday is one of the working members of the House who are attentive to the multitudinous details of the important committees of which he is a member. Mr. Holliday is one of the few representatives who have received assignments to three working committees of the House. In addition to the attention which he is giving to service pensions he is taking an active interest in the measures now pending before the military committee relating to the White House. He is an advocate of liberal appropriations for the militia to end that object which is the reorganization bill may be fully carried out.

It has long been the custom of the representatives of foreign governments at the capital to appear on notable state occasions dressed in the full regalia and uniforms which their respective rank entitles them to wear. A great state funeral, or a notable occasion at the Capitol brings the diplomats out in full array, and it is an imposing sight. For some years it was the custom of the diplomats to wear their full uniforms at all kinds of state functions, and even at the receptions of Presidents and Vice Presidents. In recent years this custom has been abandoned, and except at the diplomatic receptions, when the full uniforms of the foreign representatives here may be seen in their "court costume," the most notable of the distinguished foreign guests are seen in civilian dress. An ordinary American attired in conventional evening costume. Some objection has been made to the White House by the old practice, not only because the American people have a desire to see the diplomats in their full uniforms, but also because the custom prevails even in high circles that it is befitting the dignity of the social side of official life here and deporting with the respect which foreign officials should show to the United States, under all circumstances, that the diplomats should wear their full court costumes on all state occasions. The result of this understanding is that in the future probably the diplomats will be seen at all notable receptions, especially those at the White House, attired in the brilliant military garb which their rank entitles them to wear.

There is one Democrat in the House who feels satisfied with himself these days. Reference is made to Representative Robinson, of Fort Wayne. It is the expectation that Judge Miers will encounter a squall in his aspirations to be renominated. Representative Robinson is pleased with his position, and after his term will not be a candidate for renomination. But nothing disturbs the serenity of Mr. Robinson. No one seems to want his job. It seems to be conceded that he will be renominated. Accordingly, Mr. Robinson is pleased with himself and the world. The Fort Wayne statesman is preparing a speech on the political issues of the day, which he hopes will make good reading for his constituents.

Scrofula

Few are entirely free from it. It may develop so slowly as to cause little if any disturbance during the whole period of childhood. It may then produce irregularity of the stomach and bowels, dyspepsia, catarrh, and market tendency to consumption before manifesting itself in such cutaneous eruption or glandular swelling. It is best to be sure that you are quite free from it, and for its complete eradication you can rely on

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best of all medicines for all humors.

We offer

REEVES & COMPANY

6% Preferred Stock.

NON TAXABLE. NON ASSESSABLE.

Interest payable Quarterly—Feb. 15, May 15, Aug. 15 and Nov. 15. This is one of the Strongest Preferred Stock Issues in Indiana. Buy now. Remember you list your taxable property March 1st, instead of, as formerly, April 1st. Price upon application.

Assets . . . \$2,500,000.00
Surplus . . . \$320,000.00

J. F. WILD & CO.

205 STEVENSON BLDG.

MUELLERSCHOEN "By That Depot" BLUE POINTS

1c EACH Highgrade, Aged and Strictly Straight WHISKIES Only.

SEALS, STENCILS AND STAMPS.

GEORGE MAYER, SEALS & STENCILS, 121 N. W. 17th St., Chicago, Ill.

The Sunday Journal's Prize Winners

Following are the winners of the prizes offered for the best solutions of the puzzles in the Sunday Journal's Color Magazine Supplement January 10.

Winners Will Always Be Announced the Third Week After Appearance of Puzzles

The first five in the list were awarded the dollar cash prizes. Checks were mailed from this office last night. The other prizes have been ordered mailed from New York City and should reach the winners before next Saturday.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| SIDNEY HECKER..... | 27 Butler avenue..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| CARRIE I. PHILLIPS..... | 2135 Roosevelt avenue..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| O. W. RANDALL..... | 314 Main street..... | Richmond, Ind. |
| HAROLD H. STAIG..... | 147 East Sixth street..... | Columbus, Ind. |
| BESSIE HOULT..... | ..... | Christman, Ill. |
| LOUIE NOBLE..... | 1223 Union street..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| H. N. BOLDEN..... | 225 Huron street..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| E. H. FRECKING..... | 24 North State street..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| HARRY P. G. AROLD..... | 1241 Kentucky avenue..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| JOHN HARTGEN..... | 8-12 E. Washington street..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| ANNA KELLER..... | 51 Woodlawn avenue..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| MARGARET METZGER..... | 168 Broadway..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| WARREN W. ROEDER..... | 2135 Roosevelt avenue..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| WARREN W. ROEDER..... | 2135 Roosevelt avenue..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| HOWARD HALL..... | 239 North Senate street..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| WILLET EVARTS..... | 312 North Liberty street..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| ROBERT SCHMIDT..... | 1555 Market street..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| CORNELIA S. BROWN..... | 214 East Third street..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| BENJAMIN F. BUTLER..... | 214 East Third street..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| J. P. GALVIN..... | 110 South Summit street..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| MARIE STONE..... | 52 West Michigan street..... | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| JOHN H. REAPLING..... | 204 East Cherry street..... | Noblesville, Ind. |
| LOUISA ORCUTT..... | 20 East Conner street..... | Noblesville, Ind. |
| OSCAR KRINER..... | 30 South Marion street..... | Martinsville, Ind. |
| DONALD G. MITCHELL..... | 73 E. Washington street..... | Martinsville, Ind. |
| E. J. JENNISON..... | 1109 East Spring street..... | New Albany, Ind. |
| EDWARD VENABLE..... | ..... | New Albany, Ind. |
| MRS. W. ANDERSON..... | ..... | Spencer, Ind. |
| MRS. BELL STUTSMAN..... | ..... | Brownsville, Ind. |
| MRS. MARGEN WATTS..... | ..... | Brownsville, Ind. |
| OLIN SHERWOOD..... | Box 283..... | Linton, Ind. |
| H. H. RODMAN..... | ..... | Linton, Ind. |
| WALTER S. THOMPSON..... | 1620 Vermont avenue..... | Connersville, Ind. |
| H. A. DAVIS..... | Box 91..... | Union City, Ind. |
| CLAYTON A. STACY..... | ..... | Shirley, Ind. |
| R. R. O'NEILL..... | ..... | North Grove, Ind. |
| GUY A. ROSS..... | ..... | Danville, Ind. |
| THAD S. ADAMS..... | ..... | Delphi, Ind. |
| JACK C. SIMS..... | ..... | Delphi, Ind. |
| ROBERT M. MILLS..... | ..... | Elizabethtown, Ind. |
| R. B. COLVIN..... | ..... | Elizabethtown, Ind. |
| MERRILL MONTGOMERY..... | 308 North Walnut street..... | Beyersburg, Ind. |
| G. W. WATERS..... | ..... | Aurora, Ind. |
| HARLEY HILL..... | ..... | Hope, Ind. |
| CLARA REGANNA..... | ..... | Hope, Ind. |
| MASTER JOHN H. BURTON..... | ..... | Tipton, |